ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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BY ATKIN & RICE.

TERMS.

The News will be pubished every Thursday morning at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance. *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; and *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

Job Printing,

Such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Labels &c., neatly and expeditiously printed at this Office. Also, Blanks of every description, always on hand.

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☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer is the only Agent for this paper in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. His office at New-York is in the Tribune Buildings.

☞ All letters must be Post Paid.

Truth.

There is a pure and holy star
That shines in heaven's resplendent bower,
And pours its radiance from afar
Upon this gloomy world of ours;
And when the eye doth gaze above,
While storms arise and billows roll,
It sheds its wealth of light and love
To bless and guide the human soul.

I've seen the young, the fair, the gay,
While sailing o'er life's rapid tide,
Turn from this star their eyes away
And toward the foaming breakers glide;
But soon what fearful clouds drew near,
Those fragile barks were rudely tossed—
Dashed down destruction's gulf of fear,
And in eternal woe were lost.

I've seen the young, whose life was bright,
Turn their unchanging eyes to thee,
And seek thy pure and hallowed light
To guide them o'er the hallowed sea;
They braved the storm, the ocean's wiles,
The gloomy storm clouds fled afar,
And heaven was wreathed in peaceful smiles
Around thee, O, refulgent star!

I've seen the aged Christian die,
Upon his brow no trace of woe—
He calmly closed his peaceful eye,
And gently whispered "Now I go,
And Bethlehem's star with truth's bright ray
Has led me on, their glory blending—
They still shall guide to heavenly day
While death's dark vale I am descending."

O, star of truth, be thou to me
A beacon o'er life's dangerous tide;
My frail bark o'er the stormy sea
With thy pure light forever guide;
Then when the heavens and earth decay
Lead me to fields of fadeless love,
Where thy serene and holy ray
Gleams from each diadem above!

Homicide.

At Denlsville, McDowell, Ills on Saturday evening, 2nd inst: John Boyce, free colored, came to his death at the hands of Joseph West, (or Woods.) West, it seems, and a free negro by the name of Owens were quarreling, when Boyce interfered. West had threatened to shoot Owens—Boyce requested him to wait until morning, when he could have Owens put up against a block, in order to save the lead. Other high words passed, when West, fired and ran. Boyce gave chase—overtook West, who resorted to his knife, plying it desperately, and screaming at the same time "take him away." Boyce was pommelling him lustily, and his hold was with difficulty broken. He walked back to the store, 15 or 20 yards—said he was killed and fell. A messenger was dispatched for Dr. Bevbergues—(The same has kept alive till now, the man who some time back had his head beaten off, at least his skull beaten off his brain,) but before the Doctor arrived Boyce was with the antediluvians.

On examination twenty one wounds from the knife were counted, the immediate cause of the negro's death. The Doctor found the ball lodged in the spine, it had passed thro' Boyce's hand, into his abdomen. Death would have ensued from this injury in twenty four hours.

West alledges that when he fired, the negro was advancing on him with a tomahawk, or hatchet in his hand. The question is between manslaughter and justifiable homicide. No attempt has been made to apprehend West. He declares his intention to surrender himself at court, and demand his trial.—*Mountain Banner.*

Said a bed-bug to a mosquito, whom he chanced to meet: How is it you make out to extract so much more of life's current than myself, when I can bite as severely as you, explain it! 'For particulars, see small bills,' quoth the mosquito with dignity.

Rubbing warts with potash will effectually remove them.

[From the Utica Gazette.]

The Elephant in Trouble.

An affecting incident occurred on Tuesday last in St. Johnsville, at the breaking of a bridge over which two elephants belonging to the circus and menagerie of Messrs. Sands, Quick & Co., were crossing. It appears that, through the carelessness of their keepers in allowing both elephants to go on together, their weight caused it to break down, when the two noble animals were precipated from a height of fifteen feet to the bed of the river among the rocks, injuring the female (Juliet) so severely that it was for a long time almost impossible to get her out of the water.

The male (Romeo) not being so much hurt was soon in a condition to be moved, but his attachment toward his unfortunate companion was so great that no efforts could induce him to leave her in the time of trouble. Various means of persuasion and even force were resorted to without effect. Separating them alive seemed almost impossible. At length a large powerful mastiff, obtained several years ago from the farm of Henry Clay, in Lexington, by whom the elephants had always allowed themselves to be driven, and of whom the female was very much in fear, was brought out and set upon Romeo for the purpose of getting him away from his mate.

Notwithstanding her broken limbs and dread of the dog, the faithful Juliet made a desperate effort to protect her partner, in doing which the position of the two wounded animals became so much changed as to enable the keepers with assistance to drag them on the bank. Finding it necessary to leave them behind, the company raised a shed to be built over them on the bank of the stream, where the devoted friends will remain until their wounds are healed.

The elephants were captured together in Asia, ten years ago, and brought to England, where they were purchased by the celebrated Womble, and taught to perform together in their dramatic pieces at all the principal theatres in Europe. They subsequently became the Property of Messrs. R. Sands, Quick & Co., with whom the have always traveled in this country, and are known far and wide. Romeo, though much stiff and bruised, is not dangerously hurt, and will probably be continued in the exhibition, but poor Juliet is past all surgery, having broken her shoulder and otherwise being sadly crippled, she cannot long survive her injuries, and will "never march again."

The Flight of Time.

What is a span compared with the immensity of space, and what is three-score years and ten compared with eternity? Human life is likened, in the scriptures, to a vapor, to the swiftness of a weaver's shuttle, to the frail flower, to the withering grass, to the fading leaf, to the drift wood which is borne onward by the resistless flood, to a dream, to a tale that is told, etc. The teachings of history too, are in unison with the Bible.

Where, now are the Antediluvian minions? Where are the lusty crowds who once thronged the streets of Babylon and Nineveh, Thebes and Memphis? Where are the armies of Xerxes, Alexander, Cæsar and Hannibal?—Where are the great ones of earth, whose sway was absolute, and whose fame was coextensive with the known world?

They are gone! Gone from their business and their pleasure, their wealth and their honors—gone to experience eternal realities.—From Abraham to the birth of Christ their lived seventy-two generations, but these, with their forefathers, and posterity, for eighteen hundred years, have laid themselves down in the dust.

Nor has Death ceased his work. This mighty tyrant is still stalking over the earth in ghastly triumph. He knocks at the door of the palace, and at the door of the cottage, enters, and seizes his victims with a relentless grasp. Neither gray hairs, nor tears, nor female loveliness, nor childish simplicity and innocence, nor piety, nor wealth, nor medical skill, nor earnest entreaties, can affect his adamantine heart, or stay his blood stained hand. On and on he goes, determined never to rest until the last man shall feel the force of his fell stroke.

But the day of deliverance will come. Earth shall at last celebrate a jubilee, long and loud. The arch angel's trump shall proclaim the end of the long dark reign of death.

And then from every hill top and mountain summit—from the valley of the Mississippi, and from the spicy groves of Ceylon—everywhere, from land and ocean, shall go up the shout, echoing and re-echoing throughout the universe—"O, death, where is thy sting! O, grave, where is thy victory!"

California.—The competition for carrying passengers between the Pacific and the Atlantic, by mail lines and rival routes, is so great that many passengers come over in the last steamer for from one hundred to one hundred and thirty-seven dollars each.

The Pay Per Diem out of the Public treasury of the Seward Candidate for President.

It appears that General Scott, now on his grand electioneering tour, receives $18 80 *per diem!* The Washington Republic of yesterday, which has been ciphering out the fact gives this as the amount; so that the public treasury is called upon to pay the expenses of a candidate whose associations with the Abolition Whigs of the free States are as public and as notorious as the designs of those agitators.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury to General Scott in order that by his elevation to the presidency, the unscrupulous men of the Whig party may be restored to power, to inaugurate, in all probability, another era of Galphins and Gardiners.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury as the expenses of the Seward nominee, who travels through the country asking votes like a candidate for sheriff of a county, and who makes speeches to any crowd he meets like an itinerant lecturer.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury to a candidate for President that he may the more effectually arouse the abolition elements of the North against the South.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury to a candidate for President, in his efforts to convince the adopted citizens that he is not a nativist any longer, notwithstanding the natives decidedly advocate his election.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury to a candidate for President for making speeches in hotels, denouncing the accusation of a political opponent as "a lie—a lie—a false and groundless lie."

We should like to hear of the Democratic candidate for President who has ever attempted any such performance as this. Nay, we should like to be pointed to the Whig who has ever hazarded his reputation by attempting a candidacy for the presidency under such circumstances. There is an absence of all dignity, of all propriety, of good taste, of ordinary respect for the feelings of the people, in the whole affair, well calculated to arouse the indignation of the masses, and to cause every lover of his country to blush at the spectacle it presents.

Gen. Scott is resolved to be an exception to every other candidate for the presidency who has preceded him; and to stand alone as the only man who ever lived in this country that accepted at a head of the army, that threw himself into the hands of the foes of one-half of the States, and that paid himself out of the National Treasury for the most public and humiliating electioneering.

General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the army before he accepted the Presidency, and another soldier was appointed to the place he had filled.

General Jackson was not at the head of the army when he was elected.

General Harrison had long resigned his position in the army before he was elected to the Presidency.

Henry Clay even resigned his place in the Senate of the United States, when, in 1844, he became the Whig candidate for President.

General Cass resigned his place in the Senate of the United States as soon as he was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party.

In violent and repulsive contrast to all these examples, Gen. Scott holds on to his commission as the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, uses its patronage as it *may* be used, and travels about the country in the hands of abolition agitators and partizan slanderers, and pays himself out of the treasury at the rate of eighteen dollars a day. Shades of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Harrison, and Polk, what a comment is this upon the example you presented to the country!—*Washington Union.*

Said Deacon Grant: "I am told, Mr. Paine, that you are becoming a terrible hard drinker." "Not a bit of it," cried Pain, "no man ever drank easier."

Rev. Bartholomew Creagh, a distinguished Methodist Episcopal divine, died at Williamsburg, N. Y., on Wednesday.

There were 600 births in Cincinnati during the month of July.

Boast not, for discerning folks will think you a fool.

Without virtue, happiness can never be real or permanent.

AGENTS.

JAMES T. WEAVER and WILLIAM GOLDSMITH are authorised Agents of this paper.

"Another Broadside from a Whig Seventy Four!"

But few men have occupied a higher position in the whig party than the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, whose letter we lay before our readers to-day. He was long an influential member of Congress, and subsequently Minister to Austria under the whig administration. He repudiates the whig candidate, in a letter which ought to have, and will have, great influence with his southern whig associates.

And when southern democrats like southern whigs of standing of Mr Jenifer openly repudiated Gen. Scott for such solid reasons as he gives, how much their own efforts to defeat him should be stimulated and increased—If this letter has no other effect it should arouse the southern democracy to the most determined action to defeat Scott.—*Nashville American.*

MR. JENIFER'S CARD.

PORT TOBACCO, [MD.] Aug. 18, '52.

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 6th instant is about the fifteenth letter I have received of similar import, desiring to know whether it is my intention to support the nominee of the late Whig National Convention for President," &c. Immediately after the adjournment of that convention I addressed a letter to the president of that convention stating the reason why I could not concur, in support of that nomination. That letter was delayed being sent as directed, from deference to the opinions and wishes of friends for whom I entertained a high regard. Finding from yours and other letters that my silence has been misinterpreted, and that I cannot remain in quiet retirement without being subjected to unjust animadversions, I will frankly tell you what are my opinions, so as to leave no doubt whatever as to my course. Allow me here to premise that there are many, very many, who agree with me in opinion, who are restrained from expressing it from the delicacy of their position having been members of the Whig National Convention, members of Congress, and others representing a whig constituency.

The National Whig Convention having nominated a candidate for the Presidency to whom I cannot with the opinions I entertain, consistently give my support, it is due to myself, to you, and to the friends with whom I have so long acted, to assign briefly the reason which induced me to differ from you and from them. I need not say to you or any other of my political friends that I have ever been a consistent Whig, (not an ultra one,) and upon all occasions, when principle was not involved have yielded my personal preferences to the better judgment of the majority.

In every presidential election since 1828, I have gone with my friends in support of the nominee, though not of my own choice. From that period I have been an ardent, devoted friend to Henry Clay, and preferred him to all others, and gave a zealous support to General Harrison and to Gen. Taylor, in doing which there was no sacrifice of principle; it was a preference of men, acting upon and entertaining similar principles. Their opinions had been expressed and were known prior to their nomination to be in accordance with the views of those who nominated them.

Long prior to the meeting of the National Convention in June last, it was well understood that no candidate would receive the support of the South unless his opinions were known to be in favor of the compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law, as a final settlement of those absorbing questions.

Discarding all sectional preferences, the South presented no Southern candidate for the presidency. The opinions of every man was looked to as a candidate for that distinguished station were known, save one. Those of Mr. Webster and Fillmore were expressed and recorded, forming the basis of the platform for which they had been denounced, and as far as fanaticism could effect it, sacrificed. Not so with Gen. Scott; his position precluded him from entering into the contests of the day, then shaking the Union to its centre—His opinions upon those questions were not known—they were anxiously desired and looked for. Some of his friends who had access to him expressed their confidence in the soundness of his views upon the compromise and fugitive slave laws. His claims were zealously urged by friends from the South and from the North, the latter looked upon him as the available candidate to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster in the convention, by which they would have the sanction of the Whig National Convention in futherance of their views hereafter. Hence doubts arose as to the course Gen. Scott would pursue in regard to those measures in the event of his nomination and election. His continued silence upon the only question where his views were desired, however pure his motives, augmented those doubts, which, upon the meeting of the convention, arose to distrust. The course pursued by his friends in the convention was not calculated to do away those unfavorable impressions.

Had General Scott before the meeting of the convention, come out, with the frankness of a soldier, as was expected of him, and make known his opinions, he would have thrown off the incubus which oppresses him; he would have cleared himself from the noxious vapors which surrounded him, which added to his military career, from Lundy's Lane to the city of Mexico, by which he has won for himself an [illegible] country imperishable laurels, he might have received the support of the Union Whigs throughout the country. By adopting a different course he has lost that of many who would have given him a generous support, though not their first choice.

His nomination has given encouragement to the free soilers and abolitionists, and his election would complete their triumph. The proceedings of the convention show this state of things. The platform was adopted with sixty-six members recording their votes against it, whilst others who voted for it did not consider themselves bound by it. During fifty ballots for a presidential candidate not one Southern State voted for Scott; and he was ultimately nominated by New Hampshire, Vermont and Illinois—all non slaveholding States—casting their votes for him. With these facts, should General Scott be elected President with a knowledge that he will be indebted exclusively for his nomination and election to those friends, can any man doubt Gen. Scott, as a high minded, honorable man, will feel bound, as far as in his power, to minister to the views and wishes of those who have placed him in that exalted station?

The object and delight of the free soilers and abolitionists were to break down Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore because they had advocated and carried into effect the provisions of the compromise law. They united upon Gen. Scott to accomplish that object. Those who voted against the platform, still voted for Gen. Scott, and his "acceptance" of it has made no change in their views. Hence it is clear that they have expectations from his election, which may or may not be realized. It is deeply to be regretted that he who has gained for himself so enviable a fame by his gallant deeds in war, and also rendered civil service, should now be placed in a distressful position. Under all the circumstances I look upon the nomination of Gen. Scott as unfortunate for himself unfortunate for the whig party, and should he be elected, unfortunate for the country. Entertaining these views I should be unworthy the generous confidence of my friends if I suppressed the expression of them, although aware in doing so, I subject myself to the attacks of those who loving party more than principle, consider it a virtue to denounce every man who has the temerity to avow opinions contrary to theirs.

Political party ties of long standing are amongst the strongest which bind men together, and most difficult to be dissevered. No man feels this more than I do. Having received so many evidences of confidence from my political friends to whom I am so much indebted, it is with deep regret I find myself compelled to differ with them now. I would great have preferred remaining silent, but I have no alternative either to be misrepresented or to speak out, and you well know that it has been my habit, since I first took part in public affairs, when properly called on, to express my opinion of political men and measures, regardless of consequences. All I ask is, that you and other friends will extend to me the same charity for my opinions that you have a right to expect for your own.

Truly yours,

DANIEL JENIFER.

To ——

Let the People Remember,

That not a single whig paper, south of Mason and Dixon's line, was in favor of the nomination of Gen. Scott.

That in a whig National Convention, for fifty ballots, Gen. Scott never received a southern vote; and his nomination was the result of the treason of a few Tennessee and Virginia whigs.

That in accepting the nomination, General Scott carefully avoided saying that he approved, or would maintain the whig platform.

That the eight resolution of the whig platform does not pledge the whig party against further agitation.

The whig party is not pledged to oppose the passage of a law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or slavery in the States.

That Gen. Scott said in his Atkinson letter in 1843, that if he had been in the Virginia convention in 1831, he would have been in favor of a bill for the general emancipation of slaves.

That Gen. Scott said in his Atkinson letter, that he conceived it a high moral duty resting upon the slaveholding States to employ all proper means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to melt the slave by even to extermination.

That Gen. Scott said, in his Atkinson letter, that Congress had the right to interfere between the master and slave, in the District of Columbia, and legislate over that District at discretion.

That Gen. Scott, in his Atkinson letter, spoke of slavery as an evil.

That Gen. Scott said to Senator Wade of Ohio, after he was nominated by the whig convention, that he would cut his right arm off, rather than to lend himself to the support of slavery.

That these whig papers at the North that support Scott, advocate his election on the ground that he is a free soiler, and unpledged on the slavery question.

That the Scott papers in the North maintain, that time and experience have already shown the necessity of amending the fugitive slave law, by giving the fugitive a trial by jury, at the place where arrested, and that such an amendment would be perfectly consistent with the whig platform, and meet the approval of Gen. Scott.

That while Greeley and other abolition fiends of Scott in the North, zealously advocating his election, they scorn and spit upon the whig platform.

That leading whigs it the North and West have publicly declared that they go for Scott, for the very reasons assigned by Gentry, Williams and other southern whigs for withholding from him their support.

That Gen. Scott is in favor of a national bank, and a general bankrupt law; and said he would have voted for them had he been in Congress in 1841.

That as late as 1840, Gen. Scott said he limited between the residence of foreigners to 21 years, before they could vote, or abolishing altogether the law for the naturalization of foreigners, and that he was inclined to favor the latter proposition.

That Gen. Scott expressed his approval of the principles of the Native American party, and wished them success.

That Gen. Scott, in his communication to the National Intelligencer, in 1844 drew up and expressed his approval of a bill depriving all foreigners of the right of suffrage, who might arrive in the country six months after his proposed bill should become a law.

That Gen. Scott is in favor of requiring foreigners to serve one year in the army or navy, before they can be allowed to vote.

That Gen. Scott is in favor of annexing the Canadas, and other British provinces, thus adding some ten or fifteen free States to the Union, and enabling them to amend the Constitution, and to abolish slavery in the States.

Testimony of a Neutral.

We clip the following from the *Boston Olive Branch*, a literary paper, neutral in political matters. After speaking in high terms of Gen. Scott as a brave soldier, it says of Gen. Pierce:

"As for General Pierce, the other candidate for the presidency, standing at the head of the opposite great political party, we equally protest against any attack on his private character or his patriotism—they are above suspicion. He is a distinguished civilian of certainly equal influence with his party and the community, as any man in New England, and is a just exponent of the democratic principle, and is fully competent for the office to which his friends desire to elevate him. Gen. Pierce is also a brave soldier, if General Scott's official documents of the Mexican war can be trusted. For low party purposes, some of his opponents have represented him as cowardly; but the whig masses do not justify any such mode of warfare, as the following anecdote may go to show, as well as many others we might quote from exchanges. We cut this from the New York Atlas, and have never seen it contradicted:

At a recent whig meeting, held at a village in the interior of Michigan, one of their orators thought it his duty to charge General Pierce with weakness and cowardice. He said it was unfortunate that the General had fainted at every point where his services were needed. At this interesting period of the discussion, a plain, determined-looking man arose, and said he wanted to speak a word to the flippant orator.

"I belonged," said he, "to the fifteenth regiment in Mexico, and I am a whig; but the man that calls Frank Pierce a coward, shall fight me, any how."

"Why," said the frightened speaker, "I certainly have heard many persons say as I have asserted."

"No matter," rejoined the indignant soldier, "you must swallow your words, or fight me. The man don't live that could, with impunity, call Frank Pierce a coward, in my presence."

It is said that the orator fainted!

In the last thirty years, a million and a half human bodies have been buried in the London churchyards.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Unawed by power, undriv'd by gain,
We here the people's rights maintain.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Second District, BURTON CRAIGE.
Third District, WALTER F. LEAK.
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK.
Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, S. J. PERSON.
Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD.
Noth District, THO. BRAGG.

Election Tuesday 2d of November.

☞"At this early period of the Republic, keeping steadily in view the *dangers* which had overturned every other free State, I believe it to be ESSENTIAL to the lasting preservation of our liberties, that a man, devoid of civil talents, and offering no recommendation but one founded on military service, should NOT be selected to administer the Government. I believe so yet; and I shall consider the days of the Commonwealth numbered when an opposite principle is established."—HENRY CLAY

displeasure, and it is necessary to chastise this people with the rod of His vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore His mercy, to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, with ANY SCOURGE, other than MILITARY RULE, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere MILITARY renown."—HENRY CLAY.

COL. JAMES H. NORWOOD.

A painful rumor of the death of this estimable gentleman has been in circulation here for some days. The information is derived from an article in one of the St. Louis papers, which states that he was killed by a blow from a gun in the hands of a man named Thompson, at Sargeant's Bluffs, on the Missouri river. Col. Norwood resided in this place several years, and his family reside now in Waynesville, Haywood co. He has been for twelve or eighteen months in the service of the Government, as an Indian Agent. We are at a loss to realize the truth of the report, for a kinder and more inoffensive man than Col. Norwood we never knew.—The report, however, comes in a shape which leaves but little room to hope that there is a mistake in the matter.—Some cowardly villainy is at the bottom of the affair, which time will develope.

May God protect his bereaved wife and little ones.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are authorized to state that the next session of this Institution will commence on the 12th of Nov.

Mr. Brown, who was elected President, has not yet been heard from; but should he not accept, the office will be filled by another, every way worthy and well qualified. The Trustees will also probably secure the services of Mrs. Chanceaulm, a most excellent and highly accomplished lady, who has had much experience as a teacher.

We would say to the friends of the Institution, go to work! The Trustees will do their part, in making the College every way worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

☞We are gratified in being able to announce that the Bridge at Col. Garmon's has been rebuilt, and is again open for public accommodation.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Gov. Reid's Biennial Message to the Legislature has been received, and will be published next week. No room this week for comments.

☞Many articles are crowded out this week.

A mass meeting of the abolitionists was held at Pittsburgh on the 10th, at which the usual quantity of gass was let off. No damage done.

MORE SEIZURES.—Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Oct. 11.—By an arrival here we learn that more American vessels have been seized on the fishing grounds by the British authorities.

ILLNESS OF MR. WEBSTER.—Boston, October 22, 1852.—Hon. Daniel Webster is dangerously ill, and, it is believed, cannot live throughout the day.

"Bidding for the Presidency."

No presidential aspirant, for many years past, has done such pertinacious and desperate "bidding" for that high office as Gen. Scott.—If we examine his course, more especially during the last dozen years, we shall see he has scarcely let slip one opportunity of endeavoring to identify himself with some prevailing agitation, and striving to ingratiate himself with some influential faction, on whose favor to be borne into the high position, to which he was conscious his political abilities and civil reputation did not entitle him to aspire.

These "bids" are principally contained in a series of letters, written at various times, and circulated through the length and breadth of the land, evidently for the purpose of gaining the favor of the various factions whose "sweet voices" he wished to secure; and are presumed to constitute the basis for his future conduct. These interesting "state documents" are not hastily penned, or inconsiderately put forth. On the contrary, they bear marks of having been concocted with all due deliberation, as his settled convictions on the subjects they embrace;—he has evidently *"laid himself out"* on these letters, as expositions of his political wisdom and contemplated policy; and it becomes interesting to us to examine what is the nature of these appeals, and *to what influences*, and *to whom*, they are addressed.

One of the earliest and most conspicuous of these "bids," was to the faction, at one time seemingly destined to attain great importance, known as the "Native American" party. On this occasion, "fired with indignation," he endeavored to throw himself into the van of an organization for depriving our foreign-born population of all political privileges in the land of their adoption. This mischievous movement failed, as all such endeavors to sow dissensions among the different classes of our citizens deserve to do; but not until Gen. Scott with characteristic wisdom, had "put his foot in it" so deeply, that all his subsequent attempts to *back out*—even to the adding *"new planks"* to the whig platform for that sole purpose, has failed to do away the impression which his participation in that poor piece of humbug and demagogusism had produced on the public mind. Union men! National men! native or foreign-born—this bid to a mischievous sectional faction was not made *to you*.

Another of these bids is found in his Canada-annexation letter—a project for adding to the Northern majority, already sufficiently overwhelming, a number of new anti-slavery States, and a population, compared to which that of Vermont is *Southern* in its feelings. Southern men! this bid is not to *us*.

His other principal bids are contained in his letters on slavery; in one of which he lays it down as the "duty of masters and slave-holding States, to meliorate the institution of slavery *even to extermination;*" and in another that Congress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia. It is true, as asserted by his apologists, that his opinions on the institution itself, have been held by many good men, and that he deprecated the idea of Congress exercising its "constitutional right" under present circumstances. Yet when we consider that these letters were published at a time when the crusade against slavery was coming to its height; that the moral influence of these publications was to assist in stamping the institution with odium, thus in effect aiding and abetting the cause of our enemies, and fanning still higher the flame of abolitionism; when we see that these letters *were circulated*, evidently for the purpose of producing an effect in *certain quarters;* and when we consider *in what quarters* they were likely to produce an effect—we can be at no loss to know *to whom these* bids were made.

His next bid is his published opinions, advocating a curtailment of the Veto power—the conservative safe-guard, on which we must depend, if necessary, to protect the Southern minority against Northern aggressions, to protect the Union against freesoil and abolition fanaticism, if—which Heaven forbid, but the signs of the times threaten—they should ever gain sufficient ascendency. Southern men! Union men of all sections! This bid is not for *you!*

These are the principal bids Gen. Scott, during a long series of years, has been making for the presidency. We shall not enter an argument to show their direction. It is plain, palpable, so that he who runs can read. They can never have been intended to catch *Southern votes*—they are obviously designed for the anti-slavery influence—*all* of them are addressed to the enemies of the South and the Union.

This persevering for the anti-slavery vote has not been in vain. Rash and ill-advised as have been Gen. Scott's political moves, for once in his life he had not mis-calculated the strength of the party whose favor he had so long courted; when the Baltimore Convention met, and the presidential nomination was in the market, he appeared before the abolition influence as the highest bidder—and as such the prize was knocked down to him. Of the events of that lamented struggle, when the South was sold to its enemies, it boots not now to speak. Since the day when the Prætorian guards by public proclamation in the ears of astonished Rome, put to sale the empire of the world "to him who would pay the greatest sum of money," never has a great party been sold for so vile a "consideration." The interests of the country were sold to its sworn foes—the South to the Yankees—the Whig party "to the Jews." Gen. Scott, consistent to the last, when accepting the nomination, refused even then to add to his multitudinous bids, *approval* of the fugitive slave law; for his acceptance of "the nomination with the resolutions annexed" cannot be considered, and was evidently *studiously not expressed*, as an *approval*. Such a bid, if made before the Convention, would have lost him the nomination—if made afterwards, might lose him the support of his most devoted adherents.

Yet have Southern men this consolation.—If, seeing *whence* this unfortunate nomination has come, and having a full knowledge of the vile consideration for which it was given, we of the South permit ourselves to ratify the foul bargain, we will *deserve* to be sold. And if this nominee of our foes shall be elected through our votes, (than which we hope better things,) & it should come to pass that they who now "spit upon the Whig platform," should carry on a successful assault against the constitution, under the shield of the candidate who has *never approved* the fugitive slave law—then amid the indignant disdain of the Northern Union men we have sacrificed, and our own self-contempt, well may our enemies laugh to scorn our complaints; and their leader say to the South—"ye cannot accuse *me* of broken faith; for you took me as I was, and he who has never promised, can never betray."

"The Raleigh Register's attack on Mr. Clingman.

The decree has gone forth! The order from the Scott and Seward head-quarters, for this State, has at length arrived! The Central Junta, with Messrs. Mangum and Stanly for its head, & the Raleigh Register for its exponent, after holding consultation with the infallible "Scott & Graham Club" at Raleigh, assisted in t' eir deliberations by the western 'glorious whig' members of the Legislature, who condescendingly desire to take the consciences of the voters of this District in their keeping, have decided in solemn conclave that Mr. Clingman shall be put under the ban—and their decree is officially published in the Raleigh "Moniteur." We now know what we have to do. The people of this District have long supposed that Mr. C. represented faithfully *their* principles, and have repeatedly shown their approval of the public course of the independent representative of their choice, by an overwhelming vote. But it seems we were all mistaken—we knew not what we did. The *College of Cardinals* have decided, and promulgated their decision, to enlighten the ignorance of us "outside barbarians," and we are expected to obey!

All the great and little dogs of party are now to be loosed against the doomed Congressman. All who have hated him, all who have envied him, all who have vainly aspired to that place in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, which *their* inferior talents and selfish party manœuvers did not permit them to attain, all who have for years been plotting the destruction of the man who has committed the unforgiven crime of standing between them and political preferment, have joined themselves together with fresh hopes, for a new *grand attack*. The mountain eagle who has so long soared above them in his "pride of place," is to be "hawked at and killed," by an infinity of "mousing owls."

Mr. Clingman has, undoubtedly, been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in the eyes of the Scott party. He has, in an especial manner, been culpable of the sin of public *independence*. He has dared to remember that he is a freeman, and the representative of a free and high-spirited constituency, and to believe that as such, he should possess a soul and a conscience not to be bought and sold at the beck and will of party hucksters and trading politicians; he has been guilty of the heresy of supposing that he does not *belong* to party, and is not to be chained to its car farther than he is bound to it by *principle*. He has refused to falsify all the professions of his public life, by throwing himself into the arms of those against whom he has so long battled as our enemies, and to enlist himself with the men who "spit upon the whig platform," under the banner of a candidate, against whose nomination the united whigs of the South, including even the very men who now denounce him, long strove gallantly but in vain. It may be, that he thought that these men were *right*, when they contended against this nomination as a national and party calamity, and that the stamp of a Northern ruled convention could not, like the infallible "Bull" of the pope, throw the odor of sanctity over that which was before impure.

But the catalogue of his offences does not stop here; it is alleged he has deserted his party! A grave charge, *"if true!"* And a horde of immaculate politicians, whose purity would have sufficed to ransom more Sodoms than could have filled all the plain of Mamre, hold up their soup-bearing hands in righteous horror of the deserter! The traitor to *his party!* Did it ever strike these men, that there is also a *country*, to which some allegiance is due! A country now, more than ever, in need of every patriot's support, and whose safety is now, more than ever, threatened by the very men, without whose support their candidate would never have been brought into the field!

But how long has it been that *Gen. Scott* has constituted the whig party? We remember there was a whig party once—a national party—of which Clay and Webster and Fillmore were the leaders and exponents;—if Mr. Clingman has deserted *that* party, we have yet to learn the fact. If all are to be read out of the whig party, who do not shout hosannas for Scott, then Mr. C. will go out in good company. Of the great leaders referred to, neither of them has ever, by word or deed, approved or endorsed the nomination of Gen. Scott. Henry Clay, who was in Washington at the time of the nomination, and who from the sick bed whence he never rose, regarded with intense interest the movements of the party which, for near half a century, he had been the head—whose last hours were embittered by an anxiety for the prospects of his country, which never left him night or day; though surrounded by those who have since come or been drummed into the Scott ranks, was never known to express one word in favor of the nomination of Gen. Scott. Whatever may have been the thoughts which thronged his sick room, the silence of the great Statesman on this subject was unbroken. Keenly alive to the last, to the destinies of his party, the patriot and sage of Ashland "died and made no sign!" This has an ominous significance when coupled with his last declaration before the General Assembly of Kentucky: "I have had great faith in the principles and progress of the whig party, but if it is ever to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, from that moment I cease to be a whig." This was evidently pointed at some one—*at whom?* Was *he*, then, also a traitor to his party? His name would have been a tower of strength to the nominee. *"A line from his pen would have materially aided him."* Yet this he would not write.

Webster, the great co-adjutor of Clay, has shown still more decidedly his disgust, not to say contempt, of the nomination. Is he also to be read out of the party? It is true, some such attempt has been made. Mr. Mangum had the hardihood, in his place in the Senate, to attack and denounce Mr. Webster for disaffection to the Scott church; but the shaft fell blunted and harmless from the massive shield of *the great Whig;* even amid the corrupting excitement of partisan conflict, all thinking men were disgusted at this audacious attack on one whose name had been a rallying cry for the Whig party long before the spell of the Statesman's voice had been broken by the vulgar notes of the fife and drum, and "mushrooms sprang up where the oak tree had fallen." Yet, amid all the clamors that surrounded him the disdainful silence of the mighty "defender of the Constitution" is unbroken,—or broken only to express disapprobation and disgust. Is *Webster* also to be drummed out of the ranks?

And Fillmore, who not content with withholding his aid and countenance, lends the patronage of his administration to the anti-Scott Whig press—Is *he* too a traitor!

Contrast the conduct of Webster and Fillmore, with that of Cass, Buchanan and others, on the other side, and with what has always been the conduct of party men of high rank on such occasions, & the conviction cannot but come home to all, that they would not have thus *"deserted"* the nominee, for anything save a well founded belief that it was "a nomination not fit to be made."

It is needless to go on to refer to Southern Whigs in Congress, *one half* of whom in the House of Representatives, "deserted;" including among them those who have been known as the best and truest Southern and Union men in Congress. Are they all to be likewise *unwhigged* with one stroke of the pen, for refusing to support the man and the faction, who have abolitionised and ruined their party?

If then, all Whigs who do not support Scott are to be stigmatised as traitors, and renegades; let them begin with the *arch-traitors* first. Let them prefer the charge of party high treason against Fillmore, let them court-martial Webster for desertion, let them stamp on the dust which covers the ashes of Clay, and proclaim "here lies a traitor and deserter from the Whig party!" and then they may go on to hang, draw and quarter, among less distinguished officers.

Why do they not do this? Why? Because they *dare not*. They dare not offer such outrage to the opinions of thinking men. Awed by the evidences of disapprobation from such quarters, they dare not draw public attention further to a circumstance so significant. They know, men will feel that a nomination pretending to be Whig, which lacks the endorsement of such names, cannot claim to be a *National Whig* nomination; that the least observing must see there is "something rotten in Denmark!"

Though, however, they do not think it advisable to attack these great names, they are resolved to proscribe all whom they *can* reach; and among the peculiar objects of their malignity, Mr. Clingman stands conspicuous. But those who have watched *their* movements in this State and District know, there is a deeper source than this, for their denunciation of Mr. C. It is *the man*, more than his principles, they are endeavoring to break down. They talk of disapprobation of his *principles!*—Does not every intelligent man in the District know, that their enmity would be the same, whatever principles he might assume, whatever course he might take! Their object, for years, has been to ruin *him*, and their opposition will never cease, so long as *that* object is unattained.

The game is now up;—the grand hunt is begun! Meantime, firmly and *independently*, as when in the hall of Congress he stood battling for Southern rights; confident in his talents, confident in his just national course, the distinguished quarry has turned gallantly upon his pursuers, and stands proudly at bay. He is fighting a battle greater than his own. If he falls, greater names than his will fall on the same field. If Webster and Fillmore, and all who do not support the Scott Seward nomination are to be sent up Salt River, it will be the most distinguished crowd ever rowed up that world renowned stream!

Any one may be proud to go in such company. 'Push on the column!" *Webster* "leads!"

The Raleigh Register and its Correspondent.

We invite attention to the following letters. Mr. Clingman thus emphatically gives the quietus to the senseless falsehood trumped up and sent forth in the last number of the Raleigh Register. *Read and circulate.* No means, however despicable, it seems, are to be left untried to injure Mr. Clingman, because he has boldly and honestly maintained his principles over the head of rotten cabals, factions and demagogues. Again we say, *read and circulate this vindication!*

MARION, Oct. 24, 1852.

Editor of Asheville News:

Sir, I enclose you a copy of a note to the Editor of the Raleigh Register, which you will oblige me by publishing. It may be proper that I should add that the letter, which it is stated in the article published in the Register I had delivered open, was not taken to Raleigh by me, but enclosed to me by mail at that point, with a request that I would hand it over to the person to whom it was directed. It was written by Gen. R. M. Edney from Kentucky, to Col. John A. Fagg. Though open, I had not read it, and so told Col. Fagg when I delivered it to him. Nor was the writing of the letter procured, anticipated, or desired by me. The other allegations in that communication are sufficiently answered in the accompanying note to the Register.

Respectfully yours, &c.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

MORGANTON, Oct. 24, 1852.

Sir: I have just seen in your paper of the 20th inst., which reached this place last night, an anonymous communication, which you state was sent to the Asheville Messenger for publication. That letter, as far as its statements are calculated to injure me, or are in any respect material, is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. If it be true, as you state, that it is the production of a Western member of the Legislature, it must have been written by an individual whom, nearly two years ago, I, in a published letter, charged with "impudence, malice, and intentional falsehood." He, instead of resenting these charges as an honorable man would have done, contented himself with publishing a reply in which he denied the charges, complained that I had been personal, and applied abusive epithets to me. As he thus quietly and ignominiously lay down under these charges, he well knows that no statement of his can injure any one in this Congressional District, and hence his communication appears anonymously in your columns. Had his name been affixed to it, as it would have obtained no credit, it would not have been necessary for me to take the trouble of denying it.

Respectfully, &c.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Editor of the Raleigh Register.

Discussion at Burnsville.

On Tuesday of last week a public discussion came off at Burnsville, of which we desire to give our readers a brief notice. David Coleman, Esq., a Democratic sub-Elector, opened the discussion, and spoke about one hour, to a large and very attentive crowd.—We cannot, of course, pretend to give anything like an outline of his speech. It was full of the true spirit—calm, argumentative, and eloquent. We learn that the friends of Pierce and King were well pleased, and have no doubt his vindication of Gen. Pierce from the many misrepresentations which have been circulated against him, will tell with good effect upon the day of election.

Mr. Coleman was replied to by Tod R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke, or as he was dubbed on the occasion, "Little Tod, the Giant Killer." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Caldwell alluded to Mr. Clingman's letter, and was beginning to comment on it, when Mr. C., who was present, arose, and said if Mr. Caldwell attacked his course, he should claim an opportunity to be heard in reply. Mr. Caldwell disclaimed intending to make an extended criticism of Mr. C.'s course then, expressed a willingness to meet Mr. C. at any time, when they could have a chance for a full discussion, and intimated that he did not design then making such allusions to Mr. C.'s letter as would make a reply necessary.

On Mr. Caldwell's then proceeding to comment on Mr. Clingman's letter, Mr. C. again arose, and gave him notice that he should claim an opportunity to answer him. Mr. Caldwell then went on, in a speech which consumed nearly all the remainder of the afternoon, in a labored attack on Mr. Clingman—charging him with desertion from his party, inconsistency in preferring General Scott in 1848, and denouncing him now, reading copiously from Mr. C's speeches, &c.

After Mr. Caldwell had gone on in this manner until late in the afternoon and no prospect of his closing, Mr. Clingman again arose and complained that Mr. Caldwell was leaving him no time to reply to his attack, &c.—that it was evident he was "merely speaking against time". Mr. Caldwell denied the charge of speaking against time and went on with his speech.

At length, at nearly sunset, Mr. Coleman interrupted Mr. Caldwell to say that he had given way in order to afford Mr. Clingman an opportunity to answer the attack upon him, but if Mr. Caldwell was not going to give that gentleman a chance to reply that he (Mr. Coleman,) as Mr. Caldwell's regular opponent in this discussion, claimed for himself the time to which he was entitled, to reply to Mr. Caldwell's speech.

Mr. Caldwell replied, that he had declined entering into any agreement with Mr. Coleman for timing themselves, and therefore claimed the right to speak as long as he thought necessary to complete his speech!

Mr. Coleman answered that he did not claim the floor as in pursuance of any *bargain* to that effect, but as his right as a matter of courtesy and fairness between two gentlemen engaged in such a discussion; and that therefore, if Mr. Caldwell designed giving Mr. Clingman no chance to speak, he claimed it for himself. Mr. Caldwell then said he would presently close, and in ten minutes did so—at *about sunset*, at least not more than a very few minutes before or after.

Mr. Clingman then took the stand—commenced by saying he had always heard Mr. Caldwell was the most unfair man in the world (or some such expression) in a public discussion, and this evening showed it; and after commenting with just severity on the unfair manner in which Mr. Caldwell had consumed all the time, making a violent attack on him without leaving him time to answer it, he showed up, with humorous but caustic pleasantry, the *character* of the more peculiarly personal part of Mr. Caldwell's attack; *ridiculed* the pretensions which Mr. Caldwell had made in his speech, to the character of "little David" who armed with sling of a good cause, &c., was to slay the *great Goliah*, viz: (Mr. Clingman,) and bestowed on him (Mr. Caldwell) the *sobriquet* of *"the giant killer."* He then proceeded, so far as the short time would allow him, to give his reasons for *not supporting* General Scott—beginning with his Canada annexation letter in 1849, detailing with the masterly force of one who had *been* an eye witness of the scenes he described, the events of General Scott's political life from that time until now, and laying bare with luminous clearness the disgusting chain of intrigue, duplicity and corruption through which the foul coalition with the anti-slavery party had been consummated, and which had resulted in General Scott's throwing himself completely into the arms of the abolitionists of the North.

Mr. Clingman's short speech was spirited and impressive; his remarks being characterised by the convincing force of words coming from one who *had seen* and *knew* what he was speaking about, were in the highest degree interesting and instructive, and were listened to with marked attention by the audience, although the shades of dusk were closing in the room before he concluded, and the most of his hearers had to go home that evening.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Quarterly Meetings—Asheville District.

Asheville Station,	Nov.	13—14
Tuckasiege ct. and Echota Ind. Miss.,		
Mission House,	"	20—21
Waynesville ct., Arnon Plains,	"	27—28
Asheville ct., Big Sandy Mush,	Dec.	4—5
Marshall Mission, Jewell Hill,	"	11—12
Catawba ct., Tabernacle,	"	18—19
Franklin ct., Franklin,	"	25—26
Burnsville ct., Cany River,	Jan.	1—2
Hendersonville ct., Pine Grove Chap.	"	8—9

It is greatly desired that the official members, *especially the Stewards*, attend their respective Quarterly Meetings.

WM. HICKS.

Oct. 27, 1852.

Religious Appointments.

I am requested to make the following appointments for REV. J. M. MCCRAW, a Baptist, Minister from South Carolina:

At Cane Creek,	Sabbath,	Nov.	28
" Homony,	Monday,	"	29
" Locust Old Field,	Tuesday,	"	30
" Bethel,	Wednesday,	Dec.	1
" Scott's Creek,	Friday,	"	3
" Savannah,	Saturday,	"	4
" Franklin,	Sabbath,	"	5
" Head Ten. Riv.,	Tuesday,	"	7
" Persimmon Cr'k,	Wednesday	"	8
" Mount Yonah,	Thursday,	"	9

Brethren and friends who may see this notice, will please circulate the appointments in the respective neighborhoods.

BAILEY BRUCE.

Blanks for sale here.

"WHY ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE FOR YOUR CANDIDATE?"

We address you as intelligent men, not to be dazzled by the mere glare of military glory, or caught by picture books containig gaudy representations of colossal figures on huge war horses, with a filling up of epaulettes, cannon, and fighting soldiers. Such appeals are made to the ignorant and vulgar of each party. On the supposition that you are not of these, we take it for granted that you have *reasons* for your vote. Here are some of the reasons to be drawn from the 'known incidents of his life' for supporting Gen. Scott. Let us see how you like them.

Are you in favor of the annexation of Canada; and did you at the time Gen. Scott got up the movement, agree with him, that, while it was expedient thus to increase the power of the free States, any accession to our Southern territory was to be carefully guarded against? We think not. We do not believe you will assent to either proposition.

There are his opinions on slavery.—Do you like them? Or do you like the manner in which they were put forth, at a time of great excitement against us, as *bids* to catch the anti-slavery vote? We think we can answer that no Southern man will regard these opinions as recommendations for Gen. Scott.

There are his letters on the naturalization laws. Even if his opinions on this subject were sensible and republican, the issue is too contemptible a one for a canvass like this; while Gen. Scott's weak and absurd attempts, first, to excite a mischevous strife among the different classes of *our* population, and still weaker and more absurd attempt subsequently to back out from the position he then took, give *us* but a poor idea either of his sincerity, his intelligence, or his patriotism.

On the score of civil qualifications—Do you mention him in the same breath with the acknowledged chief Statesmen of the party—with Clay or Webster, or even with Fillmore. Every Whig, every intellectual man, who honors genius and Statesman-like attainments, will recoil with disgust from the profanation.

Then his claims to the presidency rest on his military fame. It resolves itself into gunpowder. *Is it so indeed?* Do you acknowledge this is the *only* ammunition to be used? *It suits* the ignorant, but do *you*, sir, regard this alone as a sufficient recommendation for the chief magistrate of this Union? *Do you* not know that men who are great in the art of killing, are often, indeed generally, grossly deficient in the qualifications necessary for enlightened civil rule?

But, sir, if you are a Scott Whig—intelligent and conscientious, as I have supposed you to be, I presume your preference is based on the ground that if Gen. Scott is elected you will have a whig administration ("the Government is") and you are therefore willing to shut your eyes in silent disgust to the dark cloud of damning points against him, satisfied to get a Whig President, if he can only be considered *tolerably safe* on other points. This then *is* the issue. *Is* Gen. Scott thus safe? Let us examine this subject.

We are told by the best and wisest men of both parties that on the permanency of the present adjustment of the slavery question depends the union of these States and the destiny of our republic. All agree, whigs and democrats, all intelligent men North and South, that if the fugitive slave law is repealed *a dissolution of the Union, with all the horrors following in its train, will inevitably ensue.* All agree that a powerful faction, determined on this measure, is now in existence, and gaining strength every day. We stand, therefore, at this very time on the brink of a precipice. *The maintenance of the fugitive slave law*, then, has become a question paramount to all others. The great Statesmen on both sides, Clay, Webster and Fillmore on one side, and Cass, Buchanan &c., on the other, all agree most emphatically on this. No candidate, therefore, should be trusted by the American people who is not eminently sound, who is even *doubtful* on this question. So says Clay, so say Webster and Fillmore. On this subject you doubtlessly agree with us.

We will pass by, in Gen. Scott's case, his abstract opinions on slavery, the annexation of Canada, &c. We have adverted to them before. As abstract opinions in a private man, they might be harmless; but taken in connexion with the fact that they were widely circulated as bids to the anti-slavery party, by an aspirant to the presidency, and that they so far secured the confidence of that faction as to ensure his nomination *by them* for that office, they become of ominous significance.

Gen. Scott comes before us in a most questionable shape. His first nomination by any great body of men, was by the Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania, which voted down the resolution approving the fugitive slave law, and nominated the notorious abolitionist, Gov. Johnson, for the Governor's office *—we do not like the company in which he was first brought out.*

Almost simultaneously, his name was brought forward in New York, by all the newspapers in the influence of Seward, the head and front of the anti-slavery party in the United States.

In the National Whig Convention which finally nominated him, of the 131 members who stuck by him all the time, 66, *a majority*, voted refusing to approve the fugitive law, as a part of the Whig platform, and 128 of the 131, were known abolitionists and free soilers; while for nearly fifty ballotings he did not get the vote of a single Southern State. *We do not like the men who nominated him.*

In the same Convention Webster and Fillmore, who received the votes of the South, and the constitutional men of the North, were defeated, avowedly for their advocacy of the fugitive law and the constitutional rights of the South. *We do not like the influence* which nominated him.

So apparent has this influence become, that wherever in Congress there is found a Northern Whig, who is known as an opponent of the fugitive law, he is always found to be for Scott. This is notorious—often asserted in Congress, and elsewhere, and never denied.

Gen. Scott's strength is in the North, and his most zealous supporters are the most violent enemies of the fugitive law. His acknowledged most zealous friends there, are Seward, Johnson, Greely, &c., all the most violent enemies of the South. Greely, the editor of the most influential Scott paper, expresses the sentiments of Gen. Scott's warmest Northern friends, when he says of the Whig platform, endorsing the fugitive law, "we defy it—execrate it—spit upon it"! It is alleged there are also many abolitionists who support General Pierce. We admit it. But there is this difference: The Van Burens, and others, who had been read out of the Democratic party for their abolitionism, finding themselves losing ground, have joined *in the rear* of the Democratic party, but had no agency in nominating Gen. Pierce; who, on the contrary, was nominated against all the weight of their influence; while on the other hand the men who "spit upon" the Whig platform, are *in the van* of the Scott movement, *nominated him*, and are his most active supporters. Every candid man must acknowledge that all these circumstances caused Gen. Scott to come before us in a most questionable shape. His whole attitude was suspicious. We had a right, therefore, to expect that if he really did approve the fugitive law, he should *publicly declare himself to that effect.* This up to this hour, *he has refused to do.* Even in his letter accepting the nomination, he only "accepts the nomination *with the resolutions annexed*," not one word of approval of the resolutions. This objection has been denounced as a "mere quibble." We do not think it can be reasonably considered so. Every word in that letter was, doubtless, carefully weighed. The eyes of the whole country were upon him. The abolitionists, the South, were anxiously waiting his expression on that point. After his long suspicious silence, we had a right to expect some expression signifying his *approval* of the platform endorsing the fugitive law. A stroke of his pen could have given the lie to the assertion of his enemies and the taunting of the abolitionists, that he was opposed to the fugitive law. *This he refused to do.* He who allows himself to lay under this charge, when he could so easily clear himself of it, cannot be considered *sound* on this subject. The abolitionists claim it as a *non-approval*, and he allows them so to do.

Of the position of Gen. Pierce on this subject, no candid man can doubt. In all his votes and speeches on the slavery question, while he was in Congress, the record shows him always taking ground with the Southern men, not because he favored any section, but because he was willing to do us justice. —This even his enemies admit. They cannot deny it, *for the records of Congress show it.* The best men of both parties admit his *perfect soundness* on this question. Mr. Calhoun pronounced him "one of the most reliable men for the South" in the country. Mr. Webster declares him "as sound on the Southern question as Calhoun himself." Even the most ultra Scott whigs in this District say the same, for *they* say, *both* candidates are sound. Nor has he stopped with expressing abstract opinions as to our rights. In his native State of New Hampshire, he has been known, ever since the passage of the compromise measures as the leader of those who supported the fugitive law in that State. In the words of a distinguished whig Congressman (Mr. Toombs) "while I was canvassing the State of Georgia in support of the compromise measures and the fugitive law, Gen. Pierce was canvassing the State of New Hampshire in support of the same law."

Nor is Gen. Pierce a man of no mark or distinction, as the Scott Whigs here would try to make us believe. He has filled with dignity and ability the post of Senator in Congress, he has long been the leader of his party in his own State, he has been offered the post of Attorney General of the United States by a Democratic, and of Supreme Court Judge by a Whig administration; the "gallant General Pierce" (as Gen. Scott termed him in his despatches) has been a distinguished General in the Mexican war; he was nominated by a State convention in his native State for the Presidency, which at that time he declined.—The man who has played such a part as this, is no *obscure* man. To tell us so, is to insult our understanding.

These are *our* reasons for the vote we propose to give. We have on one hand, a fortunate *soldier;* without civil qualifications or experience; who allows himself to be nominated by and run as the candidate of the enemies of the South and the Union, and his great name to be used by them for strengthening their cause; who refuses to give any pledge of his soundness, on the great question on which depends the preservation of the Union, and expects us to go for him "blind." We cannot do it. On the other hand we have *a Statesman,* of ripe talents and experience, who has always shown himself eminently sound on this question, and has fought our battles among our enemies, when friends were scarce.

If then we of the South are to throw away him who has stood our firm and true friend, and join with Seward, Greely & Co., elevating *their candidate* to the presidency, we will then have a memorable example of

SOUTHERN CONSISTENCY.

To say that we cannot support any one who is *even doubtful* on the slavery question, and then vote for a man who refused even *to say* that he approved the measure on which our rights depend.

We of the South have long complained, that we cannot find Northern men who will do us justice. If, now that we have found one, who presents himself for our support, we are to assist in denouncing and defeating him, we will have a memorable example of

SOUTHERN GRATITUDE,

To desert him, who has *never deserted* us, to betray into the hands of *his* and *our* enemies, him whom *they* are attempting to hunt down, merely because he *has* been our friend.

If we do this, can we ever expect again, to find Northern men who will sacrifice themselves to do us justice! Will we *deserve* to find them?

We have now given our reasons "why we support our candidate." We leave it to our readers to say whether they are good or not. A word before we close—

Before another issue of this paper takes place, we will be called upon to perform one of the most solemn duties of an American citizen—to choose by our votes the next President of the United States. On this election will depend probably, more important results than on any previous election in our history. Shall we on such an occasion, as this when our dearest rights as citizens are in question, when the fate of the union itself is trembling in the balance, enter into a mere petty party squabble, whether the Whig or Democratic name shall triumph? For shame! For Shame. Let us remember our high destiny as Americans freemen, and endeavor to elevate ourselves to the crisis which is passing "Up! up! the world is winning." Be assured—be assured, that this is no common vote. Let every man approach the ballot box resolved to do his duty—to his party? No!—but to his country!—And "God show the right!"

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Is a Free-soil Whig member of the present Congress from Ohio, and is a candidate for re-election. He was also a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency. Before the adjournment of the late Congress, he addressed a Circular Letter to his constituents, from which the following is an extract:

"I have been elected twice by *Free Soil votes*, I am the REPRESENTATIVE OF FREE SOIL PRINCIPLES; I know Gen. Scott to be with me on the subject of slavery; he is the FRIEND OF LIBERTY, Platform or no Platform; and if we can muster votes enough in Congress to repeal the Fugitive Law, as I believe we can, IT IS WITHIN MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE THAT GENERAL SCOTT WILL SIGN THE LAW! Not so with General Pierce, he is completely sold to the South, and to the DEALERS IN HUMAN FLESH AND BLOOD, as ever FILLMORE or WEBSTER was!"

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

We call upon Southern whigs who are supporting Gen. Scott's election, to read the above extract, and ponder it well. Here is a Free Soil member of Congress, writing to his constituents, that he supports Gen. Scott, because he knows him to be with him on the "subject of slavery." He further tells you that if the Abolitionists and Free Soilers can muster strength sufficient to repeal it, as he "believes they can," that Gen. Scott will "SIGN THE LAW." What do the whig Editors and whig Orators in North Carolina say to this disclosure? We shall see if they pass it by in silence.

HOW THE BALL OPENS!

Read below the accounts from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Florida, and Baltimore, and we think you will come to the conclusion that Mr. Clingman was about right, when he said Scott would be beat worse than Van Buren was in 1840!—Friends of Constitutional Equality! keep the Ball rolling, and let us give Franklin Pierce a majority of TEN THOUSAND in North Carolina. We can do it! We will do it!!

Glorious Democratic Triumphs!

Our despatches in our last, in relation to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, have been confirmed. The Democracy have swept those three States as of old, by thousands. The following despatch is from the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The Democratic State ticket in Pennsylvania is elected by about fifteen thousand majority. Pierce's majority will not be less. We have gained three Democratic members of Congress. In the House of Delegates the Democrats have twenty-two majority. In the Senate the Whigs have one majority.

INDIANA.—Joseph Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, in seven counties, has eight hundred and sixty-nine votes over the vote of 1849. The whole Democratic State ticket is probably elected by 8,000 majority. Bartholomew county gives 300 majority for Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor. In Montgomery county, the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

OHIO.—Ohio gives about ten thousand majority for the Democratic ticket, yet we lose a member of Congress in the State. Editors of Pennsylvanian."

The following despatch is from the Enquirer of Saturday last:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

In Pennsylvania the democrats have gained largely on the popular vote. We have gained three members of congress. H. B. Wright, democrat, is elected in Luzerne district, in place of Fuller, Whig.

The Democratic State ticket will be elected by twelve or fifteen thousand.

OHIO.—We will carry Ohio, from present indications, by at least 18,000.

EDITOR PENNSYLVANIAN."

The above despatches are sustained by information published in other papers north of Richmond.

The returns from Florida are still incomplete, but enough have been received to render it almost certain that the Democrats have triumphed. Mr. Maxwell, Dem., is elected to Congress over Mr. Cabell, Whig; and Mr. Broome, Dem., is supposed to have been elected Governor. The Legislature, it is conceded, will be Democratic on joint ballot.

Pennsylvania by *fifteen thousand*. Ohio by *eighteen thousand*, Indiana by from *ten* to *fifteen thousand*, Baltimore City by nearly *four thousand*, and Florida *redeemed!* "Behold, how brightly breaks the morning!"—*Raleigh Standard.*

[For the Asheville News]

Look Out,

YOU GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE FINE HORSES TO SELL.—Mr. EDITOR:—A pair of scamps passed through this county on the 21st instant, and went into mountainous part of the adjoining county (Madison,) and purchased *three Fine Horses*, for which they paid *Nice New Money;* but when one of the gentlemen, who sold one of Horses, had time to think, come to the conclusion that there might be a fly in the Lock; jumped on another horse, came to our village to have his *nice* money judged, and it turned out his money ($80,) was *Counterfeit;* (two $20 bills on the State Bank of North Carolina and two $20 bills on the State Bank of South Carolina.) *Tolerably* well executed and I understand the money paid for the other two horses was of the same kind. The gentlemen thus swindled, got out a warrant and had Mr. J. M. Owens deputised, (there being no legal officer at home,) and followed them 20 miles towards Tennessee, and found them snug in bed at Samuel Smith's, arrested and had them tried before the said Samuel Smith and A. L. Baird, Esqrs., who found them guilty of passing counterfeit money, committed them to the Jail of Buncombe county, (there being no Jail in the county of Madison,) where they now are locked up in Jack's Horse.

This pair of horse traders called their names, when buying horses, Alexander and Johnston; but their true names are W. A. Ward and Jonathan Ward, brothers.

The object of this notice is to guard the community against counterfeiters, as it is believed that our country is infested with a gang of them—bleed suckers and swindlers. L.

MONEY, MONEY!

THOSE indebted to us are hereby notified that *every debt due to us is required to be paid this Fall.* Our business arrangements make it imperious. There is no way of getting around it—we mean what we say. It must come, and therefore those our friends nor any of those indebted will pass by this notice with *indifference*, and think it not intended for them. Heretofore we have been indulgent because we could manage without it. It is now to longer the case. We are compelled to collect our debts, *and will do so, if it be possible.*

RANKIN & PULLIAM,
RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.,
RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH.

Asheville Oct 27 1852

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Having been appointed Guardian of Peter Freeman by the last term of the County Court, I hereby give notice to all who may be indebted to him that if they do not come forward *immediately* and settle, they may expect to find their accounts in the hands of the Sheriff.

Those having claims against said Freeman are also requested to hand them in soon.

Z. B VANCE Guardian.

Oct. 27, 1852.

Turkey Creek Store.

L. CHAPMAN & Co.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of

Goods,

which they are prepared to dispose of on reasonable terms.

FOR CASH they are enabled and determined to sell as low as any other Store in this part of the State.

Particular attention is called to a large and varied stock of *SCOTCH WOOLLEN SHAWLS* and *PLAIDS* of DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Turkey Creek, Oct. 21—tf

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscription.

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

SMITH & McDOWELL

ARE now receiving a rich supply of Fall and Winter Goods, adapted to the trade of

Western Carolina;

consisting in part of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Cloths, Flannels, Domestics, Ladies Dress Goods, Calicoes, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c.

Their stock is large and elegant, and their customers and the public generally are invited to examine their goods and prices, before purchasing. They are determined not to be undersold by any house north or south.

Asheville, Oct. 7, 1852.

Re civingand Forwarding GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A likely young negro woman and child.—Sold for no fault, but because the owner has no use for them. Apply at this Office.

Asheville, Oct. 7, 2852. tf

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Second Session of this very flourishing Institution will commence on the Second Thursday in November next. The Institution will consist of a Male and Female Department both under the superintendence of Rev. S. D. ADAMS, who has been long and favorably known among us, and having taught one Session for us, has given abundant satisfaction in regard to his abilities as a Teacher and Governor of a School. MR. ADAMS received his Education under the tuition of the regular graduates of Emory and Henry College, and he will, therefore, use pretty much the same Text Books which are in use at that Institution. MR. ADAMS will be aided in the Male Department by competent Assistants, and for the Female Department the Trustees have secured the services of MISS ANN E. VANCE, a graduate of "The H. C. F. College," so that every provision necessary is now made for ample accomodation in regard to teaching. The Trustees are rearing, and will have completed for use by the commencement of next Session, a splendid Brick Edifice, which will be the largest and best adapted for the purpose designed of any in the western part of the State.

The School, in regard to the tuition price, will be divided into three classes, according to studies pursued:

First class or Primary Department - - - $5 00
Second class, or Academic Department, - - 10 00
Third class or Collegiate Department, - - - 15 00

A contingent fee of fifty cents will be required of each student on entering school.

Composition and Declamation attended to throughout the Session.

Boarding can be had in the best families at $1 25 per week.

As the Trustees have secured the services of MR. ADAMS for twelve months, another Session of Five Months will commence immediately on the close of the ensuing.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres.

Burnsville N. C., Sep. 22, 1852.

Turnep Seed.

A first rate article of English Turnep Seed at JAMES W. PATTON'S.

Saddler's and Coachmaker's Hardware.

Thomas Mackenzie & Sons

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Importers and Dealers in Hog skins, Saddletrees, English Heads and Rems, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Harness bits, &c; Springs, Axles of all kinds, coach Boxs, bent felloes, hubs, spokes, carriage and fire bolts, patent canvass, carpeting and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to PUNCTUAL customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

P. S. Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-adjusting Pads and Spencer's Gig-trees.

October 7, 1852. 3y

Ready Made Clothing

FOR Spring and Summer, a beautiful assortment of coats, pants and vests shirt collars, &c. at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

March 18, 1852.

Blacksmithing & Carriage MAKING.

THE subscribers are prepared to execute with uncommon neatness, durability and despatch, all descriptions of

BLACKSMITHING, CARRIAGE MAKING, &c.

REPAIRING of carriages buggies wagons &c attended to promptly. *HORSE SHOEING* executed in a superior manner.

They invite the public to give them a trial.

Prices reasonable, and country produce taken in exchange for work.

Shops in the south end of town.

ELIAS TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville June 24 1852 —1y

A Fortune for the Heirs.

PENSIONS FOR ALMOST ALL.

HAVE you not got a *little* of the blood of some old Revolution soldier in your veins? If so, write to me. B. Woodfin and he may get you $100 as he has already done the like for others. And recollect this important *fact* every man calling himself a Pension Agent, does not make him one. He may be ignorant of the legal points involved and on that account ruin your case. If you really have a hankering after Pension money seek from one that has seldom failed. To all those who may have *contracted* disease or *received* wounds in the United States service I would say there is a *balm* for every wound alias money. It is for you. "Then seek and ye shall find."

Refer to Hon. T. L. Clingman Asheville, N. C.

Address JNO. B. WOODFIN, Burnsville, Yancy County, N. C.

October 9, 1851. JNO B. WOODFIN. 117—3m

Hardware.

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths carpenters, waggoners, shoe makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 18 1852.

JAMES W. PATTON,

Would respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

just being received. They were selected with much care from full stocks, and comprise the choicest goods. He does not desire to inflict his friends with the punishment of a long *paper showing* of the various articles on his shelves, but asks them to call and he will, by ocular demonstration convince them that he has a very handsome, well selected, well assorted and cheap stock of goods.

Asheville March, 1851.

Saddles & Saddlebags.

"Hard to beat." "Come and see them."

RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH.

February 19 1852.

Mackeral.

Just received by

RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH

February 19 1852.

Bacon—Bacon.

The subscriber has for sale

18,000 Pounds of Bacon,

of a superior quality, including 4000 pounds of *Canvassed Hams.*

ALSO, 1500 pounds of LARD.

AND

1800 Bushels of Corn. JAS. M. SMITH.

Asheville, May 27 1852. tf

Confectionary.

Assorted Candy and Raisins, at very reduced prices by *RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH.*

February 19.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.
For Vice President,
William R. King,
Of Alabama.

Electors.

For the State at large, James C. Dobbin.
1st District, William H. Thomas.
2nd do Burton Craige.
3d do Walter F. Leak.
4th do Robert P. Dick.
5th do Abraham Rencher.
6th do L. O'B. Branch.
7th do S. J. Person.
8th do D. G. W. Ward.
9th do Thomas Bragg.

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LOST. POCKET BOOK

About the 15th of July the pocket book of the subscriber was stolen, containing one Note on Stephen Jones for $100, dated about the 25th of December, 1851, and due one year from date, with interest from date; also one Note on Isaiah Dobson for $10, dated probably some time last winter, and due one day after date; also various receipts and other papers, not now particularly recollected. The public are hereby warned against trading for any of these papers, and the subscriber will be thankful for any information tending to their recovery.

L. D. WILLIS.

Buncombe county, Aug. 19, '52—tf

Brandreth's Pills are a sure Cure for Influenza.

THIS complaint has become so frequent that there are few persons who have not had it several times. It is a kind of malignant contagious cold attended with much fever and great prostration of strength. So soon as possible swallow six or eight Pills; a large dose is absolutely necessary to relieve the brain, that organ appearing to suffer greatly in this disease. When they have operated well out your feet and legs in hot water, or take a hot bath. Be sure and be purged before you use any means of increasing the circulation, or your life may be the forfeit. Now go to bed; and when in bed take two more pills and some hot boneset tea catnip or balm or balsam or some water gruel—any of these warm drinks will answer, and which may be left to choice—either of them will help to restore insensible perspiration, and this method will generally cure. Should however, the patient after the pills and this after treatment not be better in the morning, let him take another six eight or ten pills or more according to the urgency of symptoms and the warm drinks and foot or general bath at night. My experience has generally found the patient well on the third day, when this plan has been pursued. But in any event, the continuance of the treatment is the best that can be adopted, whether it takes one day or twenty to effect the cure. However bad the head may be, never let blood be drawn or leeches applied we want all the blood we have. Instead of loosing this "life of our flesh," let us take more pills which will take the death principle from us, leaving our blood relieved, and ready to rally all its life powers for our restoration so soon as the purgation has left it free to effect this object.

These Pills are for sale in Asheville by

JAMES W. PATTON.

Aug. 19, 1852.

The Congaree House,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

BY

W. MAYBIN & H. E. HARDY.

Charges and Improvements.

THE Proprietor of this universally known and long established

HOTEL

takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he for so many years has enjoyed at their hands, and begs to inform them that he has taken into partnership with himself in the management of the business,

MR. H. E. HARDY,

the former gentlemanly superintendent of the house whose urbanity and unremitting attention have afforded so much satisfaction to the frequenters of the CONGAREE.

We are not in favor of great promises, and desire to avoid boasting, but we can assure those who stop at our Hotel that nothing which personal effort or liberal expenditure on our part can accomplish to contribute to their comfort will be left undone—our intention being to make the CONGAREE HOUSE a temporary home to its guests.

W. MAYBIN.

N. B.—Mr. W. Hitchcock's fine Omnibusses will convey passengers to and from the various Rail Road Depots to this House; and his elegant Carriages will always be promptly at the service of those who desire to ride about the city or visit the adjoining country.

Columbia, July 22, 1852.

WAGON FOR SALE.

A good four horse wagon that has been used one year, can be bought on accommodating terms from JAMES W. PATTON.

John A. B. Fitzgerald,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WAYNESVILLE,

HAYWOOD COUNTY, N. C.

October 30, 1851.

Robert M. Henry,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Marcus Erwin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Newton Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Sugar and Molas

AT WHOLESALE.

250 bbls. and half bbls. New Orleans SUGARS assorted brands.

10 casks prime N. Orleans molasses. Which will be sold at wholesale and retail, on better terms than ever before known in this market. We invite the attention of neighboring merchants and of families, who will certainly find that they can buy here at a better advantage than in Augusta or Charleston.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH.

February 19, 1852.

E. F. Wolstenholme,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

JAMES W. PATTON,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms, and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings,* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest prices and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAND.

Asheville, May 22, 1851.—97tf.

DR. ROGERS'

LIVERWORT AND TAR.

A Safe and certain cure for Consumption of the Lungs, spitting of Blood, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, and all Pulmonary affections.

Extracts from Certificates

Which can be seen in full by calling on Navyewo A and getting a pamphlet.

Mr. Adam Harris, Assistant Surgeon U. S Hospital, New York, says:—Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar cured a case of the most distressing cough of twenty-six years standing.

[Signed] ADAM HARRIS.

☞ Gabriel Whitehead, Esq., of Cincinnati, says:—I had the consumption attended with the most distressing cough, and discharged several quarts of blood from the Lungs, and all my friends and physicians gave me up to die, yet a few bottles of Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar restored me to perfect health! GABRIEL WHITEHEAD.

Sworn to and subscribed this 28th day of November, 1849. HENRY E. SPENCER,

Mayor of Cincinnati

☞ Mrs. Child resides on Sixth street two doors west of Smith (Cincinnati,) says:—I had the pulmonary consumption, attended with a most distressing cough, which reduced me to a mere skeleton, and although under the care of an able physician, (Prof. Harrison) I continued to grow worse and gave up all hopes of recovery!! At this crisis I was persuaded to try Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, which entirely healed my lungs and restored me to perfect health, by the use of a few bottles. [Signed] ANN CHILD.

☞ Dr. William Richards, of Cincinnati, says: Although it may seem unprofessional, I feel constrained to state that I used Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar in the case of Charles Wade, who was quite low with Pulmonary Consumption, with the happiest effect after the usual remedies had failed. [Signed] WM. RICHARDS, M. D.

☞ The following is written from Elizabethtown Ky.:—Your Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar gives great satisfaction in this place. Dr. Howard prescribes it, and pronounces it one of the best medicines in use.

E. H. HAYCROFT, Druggist.

☞ Rev. Henry Wiseman, of Patriot, Gallia county, Ohio, writes:—Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar has been the means of snatching my wife from a premature grave!! [Signed] H. WISEMAN.

☞ Mr. Merriweather, of Denmark, Tennessee writes:—Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar has met with great success. A young man of this place supposed by every one to be in the last stages of Consumption, was entirely cured by its use!!

[Signed] DAVID MERRIWEATHER, Druggist.

Be Warned in Season!

And neglect not that cough which is daily weakening your constitution, irritating your throat and lungs, and inviting on that dread disease consumption, when so soothing and healing a remedy can be obtained as Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort and Tar.

☞ The genuine is signed Andrew Rogers, on the steel plate engraved wrapper around each bottle, and is sold wholesale and retail by

SCOVIL & MEAD,

113 Chartres st., New Orleans.

Sole general agent for the States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must be addressed. For sale in Asheville by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Messrs. Miller, Hendersonville, N. C., W. H. Watson, Greenville, S. C., Campbell & Seay, Spartanburg, S. C.

Asheville, November 29, 1851. 4m.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrotula, King's Evil, White Swelling, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all Nervous pains whatever.

Where this Plaster is applied, Pain cannot exist. It has been beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the Stomach, Weak Limbs, Lameness, Affection of the Spine, Female Weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or sides, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this Plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic, and Affections of the Lungs in their primary stages. It destroys inflammation by perspiration.

The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tennessee:

TRENTON, Gibson co. Tenn., Nov. 7 '47.

Messrs. Scovil & Mead—Gentlemen: The Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this section. There is a lady in this county who says she would not be without this Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an enlargement of the spleen, which gave her a great deal of pain. The swelling and pain had extended up nearly to the armpit, and occasionally she could scarcely breathe. She was confined for a considerable time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians, but they gave her no relief. She procured a box of the Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty to use as you think proper—they are substantially true.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JESSE J. WELLS.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

CAUTION.—The subscribers are the only general agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster; and in order to prevent purchasers being imposed on by a counterfeit article, sold in this city and elsewhere, for the genuine, they invite particular attention to the following marks of the genuine:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine turned bottomed boxes, soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with accompanying record of court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

Also take notice, that the genuine has the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the top of each box—to imitate which, will be prosecuted as forgery.

The Counterfeit is coarsely put up, in imitation of the old labels, and is sold by several dealers in medicine in this city for the genuine article.

SCOVIL & EAD,

113 Chartres street, New Orleans, sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed. Sold, also, by SMITH & McDOWELL,

Asheville, N. C.

Messrs. Miller, Hendersonville, N. C., W. H. Watson, Greenville, S. C., Campbell & Seay, Spartanburg, S. C.

Asheville, Nov. 29, 1851. 4m.

SMITH'S HOTEL.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE ubscriber would remind the public that he is still at the old stand, (sign of the Buck,) prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, in the very best style. He has rooms to accommodate 25 or 30 persons—tables of the best description and plenty in them, and attended by ostlers who know their business.

The subscriber, and his manner of doing business, are too well known in this country to render any thing necessary, more than simply to say that

SMITH'S HOTEL

is still open for the reception of travelers and boarders, and that the Proprietor gives his personal attention to his business.

JAMES M. SMITH.

Asheville, July 14, 1852.

NOTICE,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Haywood county, North Carolina, on the 26th of July, 1852, a negro boy who says his name is GEORGE WASHINGTON, that he belongs to one Hutchison, of Mississippi, that he was sold to said Hutchison in March last by Thomas Wheeler, of Albermarle county, Virginia, that he left Mississippi in May last. Said boy is a bright yellow, thin visage, a slight scar on each eye brow, supposed to be about 30 years of age, five feet and 7 inches high or thereabout.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statue of this State.

JOHN B. ALLISON,

Sheriff of Haywood County.

Waynesville, N. C., July 28th, 1852.

Leonard's "Try It" SHAVING SOAP.

Makes the richest, heaviest, thickest, and most permanent lather of any Shaving Soap now in use.

LEONARD'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, namely, Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Peach, Orange, for Cakes, Puddings, Pies, Custards, Creams, Ices, &c., are very choice, and exceedingly convenient. Housekeepers should never be without them. Those who delight in the delicious flavor and exquisite perfume of Fruits and Flowers, will find in these Flavoring Extracts all that they can desire.

LEONARD'S LEMON SYRUP, being made from FRUIT instead of from Acids, as are all the ordinary kinds, is not only far more pleasant, but also more healthful and wholesome, and makes the most agreeable of summer drinks.

LEONARD'S MUSTARD.—Those desirous of using Mustard that is not half rice-flour, and wish it perfectly PURE, should try Leonard's Pure Mustard, and they will enjoy an article very different from what is usually called Mustard.

Bardotte's Tasteless WORM SUGAR DROPS

They contain no calomel or mercury in any form, or any deleterious ingredient whatever, and are at once attractive to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and sure in their operation. Children eat them with great avidity and pleasure.

Always ready for use.

Leonard's Yeast Powder.

This Powder is an admirable substitute for YEAST, in making Bread, and all kinds of Batter Cakes, and has the advantage over Yeast, in making the batter perfectly light and ready for baking the instant it is mixed. Buckwheat and other Cakes, when made with this Powder, are less likely to disagree with the stomach than those made with Yeast; and as it requires but a few minutes to prepare for baking, the possibility of ever having them sour is entirely avoided.

FOR SALE BY

RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH,

Asheville.

"Latest from California."

JUST arrived and opening a large lot of Staple and Fancy

GOODS, (Latest Styles,)

and comprising in part the following articles, viz: Cloths, cassimeres, tweedles, cottonades, vestings of every variety; also, brown, striped and white linen for summer wear, a fine assortment of fancy cravats; blue and white kid gloves, also silk and linen gloves and mitts, and any quantity of Ladies dress goods, silk, muslins, berage, tissues, meters, alpaccas, ginghams, and something entirely new in the way of prints, capes, cuffs and collars, dress trimmings, neck ribbons, and a handsome assortment of bonnet ribbons and velvet ribbons; umbrellas, parasols, fans and perfumery of all kinds, soap, candles, cheese, candles, almonds, and all of which we are determined to sell very low for cash.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 18, 1852.

THE

GRENVILLE MOUNTAINEER,

JOHN R. GOSSETT,

Publisher and Proprietor.

S. A. TOWNES, Editor,

IS one of the *largest* and *cheapest* papers in South Carolina. It contains a large amount of useful reading matter of every variety, and to Advertisers is one of the best mediums of reaching the Public, on account of its extensive circulation in South Carolina, and all the Southern States.

TERMS.

$2 00 when paid in advance,
2 50 if payment be delayed 6 months,
3 00 if payment be delayed until after the expiration of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 week	$ 75
2 " 2 "	1 12
Each subsequent insertion	30

Advertisements published quarterly, half-yearly or yearly at the following rates:

1 square 3 months	$4 00
" " 6 "	6 00
" " 12 "	8 00

Business Cards of not over 6 lines inserted 12 months for $5 00

12 lines or less considered a square.

Sept. 23, 1852.

Fresh Clover Seed.

For Sale by

RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office for the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER CHEMICAL WONDER

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN,

THE TRUE

ACTIVE FLUID,

OR

GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX after directions of BARON LIEBIG the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility. Curing after Nature's own method by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders in Dyspepsia, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence!

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry says:—"An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food is meant and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, similar to the above, together with Reports of Remarkable Cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,

Dr. Houghton's PEPSIN has produced the most marvellous effects in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Declines, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement, but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only quick and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful in reference to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs after long sickness. Also for persons in eating and the too frequent use of ardent spirits. It almost recovers Health with Intemperance.

Dr. Houghton's PEPSIN is prepared in Powder and in Fluid, for use, and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private Circulars for the use of Physicians may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents describing the wonderful success in preparing and using the Antiseptic upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a Secret Remedy no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in connection with and regular practice. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

To preserve this Valuable Remedy in all the genuine power, each bottle bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.—Copyright and Trade Marks secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS.—JAMES W. PATTON and LESTER & CO., Asheville, N. C., wholesale and retail Agents. B. B. STRONG, Knoxville, Tennessee.

January 1st, 1851—128-1y.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, as a

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter.

Gilding and Graining Executed in the best style of the art.

Any and all kinds of **Painting** done in a superior style, and at reasonable rates.

He can be found at Reynolds' Hotel.

SAMUEL WEARS.

Asheville, Sept. 23, 1852.

A. Comstock's

Best Mole Skin Hats, just received, and for sale by J. W. PATTON.

GUNS! GUNS!!

WE have a few very good double barrelled guns and rifles, powder, and flasks to put it in, which will go off very low for cash, from

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

March 18, 1852.

A CARD.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the travelling community, that being the Mail Contractors from Asheville to Greenville, Ten., via the Warm Springs, and anxious to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize their Line, have made arrangements by which every person desirous of visiting the Springs can be accommodated with

EXTRA COACHES

every day—leaving the hour of starting entirely optional with the passenger.

We have horses on the road of the best quality, and pledge ourselves to carry all thro' giving us the preference, in much shorter time than any accommodation Hack can do, and at prices which shall be lower than any other person can afford for equal accommodation. In conclusion, we ask you to see us before making other arrangements; and beg you to remember that we have good coaches, good horses and careful drivers, and that you can start at ANY HOUR you please.

DUNCAN, RIPLEY & CO.

Asheville, August 19, 1852. tf

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

A very superior article for sale by,

JAMES W. PATTON.

MEDCAL CARD.

Dr. Candler

HAVING located at Asheville, offers his services to the public in the various branches of his Profession. Calls will be attended to at any hour of the day or night. Office at Hugh Johnston's, where he may be found, unless professionally absent.

Asheville, Feb. 5 1852. 133—1y

I. & C. DUNN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Keeps a variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings and Ready Made Clothing.

To all who wish cheap garments, or work done, can now have it cheaper than the cheapest, and at short notice. Shop removed to my dwelling.

January 27, 1852. 137-1y.

G. W. WHITSON

SURGEON DENTIST,

Having returned to Asheville is ready to attend to any business in his line. Ladies waited upon at their residence. His office is at the Eagle Hotel, where he can generally be found, unless professionally absent.

Asheville, N. C., May 1, 1851—91.

Medical Notice.

Dr. Crumley,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, will practice Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, in the village and surrounding country. He has been engaged in the profession upwards of twenty years, and respectfully solicits patronage.

Office and lodgings at Mrs. E. Rowley's.

Asheville, July 22 1852.

Fine Tobacco and Segars

JUST received and for sale by

SMITH & McDOWELL

March 18, 1852.

GUNS! GUNS!

Single and double barrelled Shot Guns, of various qualities from cheap to a first rate article.

JAMES W. PATTON.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable tract of

LAND,

lying in McDowell county, on Glade Creek, six miles from Marion, containing

350 Acres,

adjoining lands of Richard Ellis and others. The land is of first rate quality, and there are ten acres of well improved meadow. GOLD has been found upon it, and worked profitably.

There are two dwelling houses, all necessary out houses, and an orchard upon the premises.

Terms.—One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, the remainder in 12 months.

This is desirable property, and persons wishing to buy a good Farm, would do well to examine the above for themselves.

Col. Amey Burgin, Clerk of the Superior Court of McDowell, will give any information which may be desired. The subscriber can be addressed at Asheville, N. C.

DANIEL WILFONG.

NEW SPRING GOODS

3000 PACKAGES Merchandise

comprising a general assortment of all such articles as are adapted to the wants of the country.

We have availed ourselves of every advantage offered by the markets of all the commercial cities of the Union to get up our stock, and can with confidence assure the citizens of Western North Carolina that it is unsurpassed. Its belongings embrace in any department, with an STOCK to be found in Columbia, Augusta or elsewhere in South, and offered at

Wholesale or Retail,

on terms that cannot fail to please every class of purchasers.

In a word, for the way down our customers may feel confident of being served with all sorts of articles as low as they can be procured ANYWHERE else. We invite an examination, and will verify every word we say.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH

Asheville, April 22 1852.

"A Parting Word."

In addition to leading articles, some of which only are announced in the foregoing advertisements, we beg leave to call attention to a large stock of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c. &c.

That we are exceedingly anxious to close out before laying in our Spring supplies, and to secure this end will sell them only a *shade above cost.* Now if you want to buy bargains with your cash "run here quick."

RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH.

February 19, 1852.

Look Out!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and settle immediately. By so doing, they will save cost, as money I must have.

T. C. LESTER.

Asheville: Sept. 16, 1852. tf

Ladies Fall and Winter Dress Goods.

A large and beautiful variety now opening at our store, embracing a larger variety than we ever offered in this place. Also, ribbons, gloves, hosiery, worked collars and cuffs, lace capes, (black and white,) all of which we will take pleasure in showing to our lady customers.

JAMES W. PATTON.

Leather & Harness.

We are manufacturing in our Tannery and Harness shop, very superior articles of Upper, Sole, Harness and Bridle Leather, and bridles, collars, wagon harness, &c. We invite examination.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & SMITH.

February 19, 1852.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT* in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Asheville, June 17, 1852. tf

Drugs.

OILS, sweet and castor salts, mexican hair dye, White lead, putty, glass, and all kinds of family medicines, soda, saleratus, mustard by the pound or in boxes, snuff, lemon syrup, for sale at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

March 18, 1852.

Remember!

THAT all the Goods sold during the year 1851, were sold with the understanding that they were to be paid for at the end of the year. It is therefore hoped that it will not be necessary to make any further request to my friends and customers to call and settle their accounts, either with cash or by note—the former, if possible, as it requires money to keep up my business, and I expect it from my friends. This NOTICE is FOR ALL.

JAMES W. PATTON.

January 22, 1852—tf